Newspapers and Magazines- 1929

Alabama.

The Mobile Sun

(Published every Saturday by The Sun Printing Company, 511 State St., in the old Mobile Forum Office.

R. H. Perry ------- Managing Editor
Mrs. R. H. Perry ------- Copy Editor

Subscription Rates

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Three Months ----------.50¢
Per Copy ----------

Newspapers and Magazines - 1929

General

ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS DEVELOPING NATIONAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Pittsburgh Courier

To Tell the World the Real Facts About Negro Life In America

4/13/29

CHICAGO, Ill., April 11.—(A. N. P.)—"If white America does not get the message of colored America it is going to be because white America closes its ears and refuses to listen," Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press, declared here Wednesday in an announcement which described the progress which this national news agency has made in perfecting plans to broadcast news about the Negro's life through radio stations from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"We have appreciated for a long time the service the radio might perform in bringing about a better understanding between the races," Mr. Barnett explained. "White people have little opportunity to know what is going on within the Negro's mind, or of how he is living and acting. The white press prefers to headline and to emphasize news about Negro criminals and finds little news value in items of Negro progress. We recognize the educative value of news and realize that if our white fellow citizens hear of nothing but Negro criminals, they will have difficulty in escaping from the notion that most Negroes are criminals. We are anxious for them to know the truth that we are doing our part in the constructive building up of America. We believe that an accurate and impartial presentation of the news of the Negro, without resort to propaganda, will have the effect of increasing the respect of white citizens for their fellow countrymen, and of acquainting them with the Negro's problems."

It is the ambition of the Associated Negro Press, according to Mr. Barnett, to broadcast this news on different nights in the week from stations in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. Powerful stations in each of these cities, it is believed, will reach evry place in the country. New York and Chicago arrangements have already been made.

The New York broadcast is made on Friday nights over Station WABC under the direction of the Associated Negro Press correspondent in that city, A. E. White. These broadcasts were arranged as a part of Negro achievement hour through the influence of Joseph J. Boris, publisher of "Who's Who In Colored America," who not only is granting this broadcast period to the Associated Negro Press news flashes, but is seeking in other ways to use his radio influences to the advantage of the Negro.

The Chicago broadcast is made on Tuesday and Friday nights of each week, between 9 and 10 o'clock, over Station WWAE, under the direction of the feature editor of the Associated Negro Press, P. L. Prattis. Contracts for these broadcasts were made with the Central Broadcasting Company of which Malcolm Vineburg, general manager of the Fish Furniture Company, is president and W. Louis Davis, president of the Burr Oak Cemetery Association, is secretary. Broadcasts are made from the studio, located in the Liberty Life Insurance Company building, at 3507 South Parkway. Jack Cooper, dramatic editor of the Chicago Bee, is announcer, and Mrs. Grace Outlaw, in charge of programs.

WABC, New York, broadcasts over a wave length of 349 meters and 860 kilocycles, and WWAE, Chicago, over a wave length of 250 meters and 1,200 kilocycles.

The Associated Negro Press is now busy in an effort to conclude arrangements for a broadcast in Los Angeles to be supervised by the far western representative of the Associated Negro Press, Harry Levette.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Repository

MAY 16 1929

SERVICE OF THE PRESS

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NEWSPAPERS GROWTH SHOWS MODERN TREND

Race Periodicals Have Made Place in Amrei can Journalism.

100 YEARS OLD

Weeklies Rose from Folios to 20-Page Editions

WASHINGTON. (CNS)—That Negro periodicals, which came into existence a hundred years ago with a simple folio, have fully established themselves permanently in American journalism is shown in the number of recent innovations noted in the Fourth Estate throughout the country.

The first Negro newspaper, "Freedom's Journal" was published in New York City, March 30, 1827. It was a folded sheet of four pages. Today several journals print twenty-four pages with editorial, feature, pictorial, magazine and photogravure sections.

FOUR HUNDRED JOURNALS.

In 1925 there were more than four hundred periodicals published by Negroes in the United States. Of these over two hundred were weekly newspapers which appeared regularly each week, several of which own and operate their buildings and newspaper plants and are able to control their entire outfits.

One of the noticeable features of this field of activity is the position which the women of the race have taken in the industry, several owning and publishing weeklies, while others serve as editors, managers, directors, reporters, and in almost all capacities connected with the publication of newspapers.

THREE GENERATIONS.

Several papers have attracted trained members of the second and even third generation, who are fostering the work started by their parents, with glowing success. Notable examples are the AFRO-AMERICAN, founded in 1896 by J. H. Murphy, sr., now edited by Carl Murphy, president, and D. Arnett Murphy, treasurer.

The Philadelphia Tribune, edited by Chris J. Perry, sr., in 1884, now managed by his two daughters, Mrs. Bertha Rhodes acting as managing editor; the Norfolk Journal and Guide, of which P. B. Young, sr., is president, is now edited with the assistance of P. Bernard Young, jr.; he New York Age, founded and published by T. Thomas Fortune is published by Mr. Fred R. Moore with the assistance of his sons and daughters, while a grandson manages the circulation department.

More than a score of these publications employ college trained men and women.

COURIER IN NEW BUILDING.

The Pittsburgh Courier has recently moved into its own building at 2886 Contex avenue, Pittsburgh, which is a fully equipped newspaper plant. The building and outfit is valued at $100,000.

The Detroit Peoples News, Detroit, Mich., owned and published by Beulah Alexander Young, has recently installed a new Mergenthaler linotype.

George W. Harris, of the New York News, was designated as an aldermanic candidate in New York City, to replace Fred R. Moore, of the New York Age, now alderman from the nineteenth assembly district.

FEATURE SECTION.

The Ziff Illustrated Feature Section of a number of race papers is now a part of the weekly output of the AFRO-AMERICAN plant at Baltimore.

The four-year old Chicago Bee takes "another step forward" by increasing its size to twenty pages, publishing a four-page rotogravure section, and changing its name to the Chicago Sunday Bee.

PHOTOGRAVURE.

The Chicago Whip recently increased its size and is now publishing a photogravure pictorial section.

The Cincinnati Bulletin appeared last week with a new and attractive heading showing the skyline of the "gateway to the South."

The World, a small weekly magazine, has made its appearance in Washington. Its first numbers were published under the title "The Amusement World and Society Gazette."

A CATHOLIC WEEKLY.

A new Catholic weekly is promised for Washington before the dog days end.

"The Rising Sun" comes from Hopkinsville, Kentucky, edited by M. M. D. Purdue.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1929

General

TRIBUNE
CONCORD, N. C.

MAY 2 01929

THE PULITZER PRIZE EDITORIAL ARTICLE.

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"As the Democratic hosts prepare to rededicate themselves anew to fairness and justice, the bustling southern city in which they are to meet is disgraced by an unspeakable act of savagery. There is no other way to describe the performance of the eight armed white men who yanked Robert Powell, 24-year-old negro, from a hospital cot on which he lay with a bullet in his stomach, and hanged him from a bridge just outside the city. Powell was under the charge of killing a detective in a shooting match from which he himself emerged with an apparently mortal wound. In the event of his recovery, he was headed for the courts. But to this Texas mob neither death nor justice was an acceptable arbiter. Nothing would satisfy them but a loathsome act of murder carried out against a human being while he lay in agony with a bullet in his entrails.

"Houston which is said not to have had a lynching in 50 years, is understandably stirred by this foul thing laid on its doorstep just when it was most anxious to show itself to the world at its cleanest. The city council made an immediate appropriation of $10,000 for an investigation to be carried out by a committee representative of both races. A grand jury has been ordered to drop all other business to conduct an immediate inquiry. The governor has offered a reward for the capture of each participant in the lynching and sent a special detail of Texas Rangers to assist the Houston police in the hunt. Apparently, the spotlight that beats in Houston at this particular time has had something to do with the energy with which the authorities have acted. Ordinarily, Texas justice proceeds in these matters with considerably less dispatch and excitement. But this is no time to inquire too closely into motives. One of the proudest cities of Texas has been polluted by one of foulest forms of mob murder, and it is a matter for general satisfaction that the authorities are moving so energetically to repair the damage to Texas' good name. If the perseverance of the authorities is in keeping with their initial burst of energy, one or more of the group that bravely did to death a crippled man lying on a hospital cot, may see the inside of the Texas penitentiary.

"The year that saw four months pass without a single lynching, has now accumulated five of them. Five lynchings in six months represent a proportional reduction in savagery from last year's record of 16 lynchings in 12 months, but the year is only half gone and no one may be too confident. We have come a long way from the dark days of 1892 when America celebrated the 400th anniversary of its discovery with 255 lynchings, but we have not yet arrived at that social abhorrence of this crime that must precede its practical extinction. When eight presumably decent and rational beings can gain the consent of their conscience to rob a hospital bed for the purpose of executing summary vengeance and when, as was the case a few days ago in Louisiana, two negroes are torn from their guards and lynched because they were brothers of another negro who was accused of murder, it must be recognized that the rise and fall of the lynching curve is governed by racial passions that remain still to be brought under civilized control."

AN AUTHORITY SPEAKS

W. Allison Davis, a teacher of English in one of our leading educational institutions of the South, in an article published recently by the Southern Workman, declares that "The Negro people are heartily ashamed of their newspapers." As preface to this bumptious declaration Mr. Davis gives us this enlightening information about the already overabused press:

"The Negro people get only so much of the truth concerning their leaders and their institutions as powerful Negro and outside interests intend they should have. Instead, they are fed on malign and underhand scandal, on Negro crime, on Perry Howard's latest jump, and on coarse race antagonism, miscalled 'race defense' and 'race pride.' If the Negro press had done nothing more than to defame, without proof, a man who has distinguished himself and the Negro race, wherever poetry is read, from Germany to the United States, it would have done enough to discredit its purposes and value in the minds of all honest and self-respecting Negroes."

Mr. Davis evidently means well, but is misguided. As a teacher, he should know that the press of the Race has done more toward enlightening this race of ours, not only along lines of its own shortcomings, but along interracial lines generally, than all the other agencies in America combined. If he were informed he would know that his job—the job of teaching—is made secure by the fact that our newspapers are creating in the minds of our people, a taste for education—a dissatisfaction with conditions in America which the average Race educator accepts with a sophistry that "they can't be helped."

We make no defense for the press—it needs none. But we do plead for those young men of our race who have developed thir ego to the point where they feel that they are here to destroy whatever they did not happen to build. And they are too busy destroying to do much in the line of building. We have compassion for this type because its energy is being dissipated along lines that bring no returns.

The press is not perfect; it errs like every institution founded by man. It errs like teachers. But there is no question that the press which speaks for the black American is his only safeguard. It is the only protection which the dark American has from distorted reports of the white press and the abuses that come from these distorted reports. The black press is the only agency in America that speaks out fearlessly against evils that exist; no teacher would dare accept this challenge.

The remark about Mr. Cullen was unfortunate. The circumstances surrounding his life are unfortunate. It was unfortunate for all concerned that he is of news interest, and that there are those who want to know about his activities. But to say that the press defamed him is (for an English teacher) a careless abuse of words.

Our press, although 50 years old, is still in its infancy. It is pioneering—blazing new trails—consequently, must make blunders. But it has and is making progress, as even the casual observer will admit. And we refuse to believe that our people are ashamed of us. We recognize, however, that there are still some of us, among the "intelligentsia," who have not recovered sufficiently from our white training to appreciate anything that does not meet with the sanction of the white man!

Credit Where Credit Is Due

TO the rather broad generalizations of Mr Henry C. Davis, published over his signature in "Letters from our Readers" column the JOURNAL AND GUIDE desires to advert in only two particulars.

First, our correspondent and friend asserts that "almost every day we read in the Norfolk dailies tales about a Negro this, and Negro that, and Negro the other thing—all of which is disparaging to all Negroes including the publishers of the JOURNAL AND GUIDE and never a word of commendation or encouragement." In this particular our correspondent is very much in error. There are no daily papers in the United States that are fairer or more liberal to our group in their news and editorial columns than the *Virginian-Pilot* and the *Ledger-Dispatch*. From the executive heads down to the least important reporter they are all friendly and considerate. The editors, Mr. Jaffe of the *Virginian-Pilot* and Mr. Gordon of the *Ledger-Dispatch*, have written and published within recent months some of the most effective editorials in behalf of justice to our group that have ever appeared in American newspapers. Mr. Jaffe was only recently cited by the Pulitzer Foundation for an editorial in condemnation of lynching which editorial was the most meritorious written by any American editor during the year 1928. As for commendation, neither paper allows anything to pass unnoticed that deserves proper news treatment. Of course, there appear in the news columns of both papers, as in all others, stories that report crime in which Negroes are involved, but in the handling of this phase of news it must be conceded that both papers are unusually fair.

In the second particular our correspondent is unable to see that the race has made substantial gains in recent years in the matter of the amelioration of our civil and political disabilities.

Here are some cases in point: Virginia and North Carolina are lately supporting liberal arts colleges for Negroes, and there is a building program under way, in both states, which comprehends other important improvements.

A recent survey by the department of public welfare shows that Negroes are receiving fairer treatment in the courts of North Carolina.

Virginia has adopted an anti-lynching law. No lynchings in the State since.

Arbitrary rule of certain bus lines denying service to colored passengers ordered abolished by North Carolina superior court.

Norfolk, Virginia, segregation law ruled unconstitutional by State court.

Richmond, Virginia, segregation ordinance ruled unconstitutional by federal district court, Virginia judge presiding.

Virginia primary law, under which Negroes were denied participation in Democratic primaries ruled unconstitutional by same court. Case financed by Virginia Negroes and argued by Virginia lawyers.

Relaxation in opposition to registration of Negroes, especially in cities. Qualified Negroes registered freely when they presented themselves to registrar.

This paper does not presume to set forth in the above brief inventory, that everything is ideal or that conditions are as desirable as they should be; but rather to show that the gloomy picture presented by our correspondent is overdrawn and the product of an imagination unduly morbid on the question of race relations.

Misinformation

WHEN a man has achieved the success and prominence that Anthony Overton, Chicago banker, manufacturer and insurance head, has achieved, he is under a heavy obligation to speak guardedly and strictly from the facts as near as possible to ascertain, when speaking before the public. The public is in the habit of attaching a good deal of weight to what persons of prominence have to say, even though the one speaking may as often as not be wholly misinformed or entirely ignorant on the subject. Their ill-considered opinion or misleading statements may do much injury in various directions.

Mr. Overton is reported as having made the statement at the Fact-Finding Conference in Durham a few days ago that nine-tenths of the colored weeklies are controlled by whites; that the colored weeklies are muzzled because they are printed in white printing offices which refuse to print sharp criticisms of the white race, and that the Illustrated Feature Section carried in many newspapers is controlled by white people and edited and managed in their interest. If Mr. Overton is correctly reported, he is most surprisingly misinformed, or half-informed on Negro newspapers. The fact is most of our leading weeklies are published in their own plants by Negro labor, while only a few of our most outstanding journals are published in white shops, but under race control and management that, we are sure, dictates their policy absolutely. The Philadelphia Tribune, the Kansas City Call, the St. Louis Argus, the Washington Tribune, the Chicago Defender, the Norfolk Journal and Guide, the Afro-American, the Houston Informer, the Oklahoma Dispatch and the East Tennessee News, with a number of smaller weeklies published farther South, are printed in their own shops.

As to the charge of being muzzled, Mr. Overton's opinion is at great variance with that of the Negro public generally. The race has no institution, no enterprise which contends more valiantly and persistently for its rights than the Negro press, and that fact will be admitted by the most casual readers of these papers. Negro business itself as represented by such leaders as Mr. Overton has enjoyed the unstinted support of the Negro press, more often than not at a heavy financial charge against the papers themselves.

Again the Chicago banker utters a misstatement when he charges that the Illustrated Feature Section is published in interest of white people. The addition of this section by the weeklies was resorted to purely as an economic defense. It is a measure that promises a considerable increase in volume of advertising, and Mr. Overton knows that whatever interest white people may have in it comes because of the economic interdependence of the project.

ADVOCATE
Stamford, Conn
MAY 18

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ADVERTISER
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

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Georgia

The Augusta News

1104 Ninth Street, Augusta, Ga.

Entered as second class matter June 18, 1927, the postoffice at Augusta, Georgia, under the Act of March 3 1879.

Ernest A. Lyons — Editor

Associated Editors

Rev. J. C. Anderson
Dr. R. L. Lockett.
Prof. S. J. Willoughby.

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.50

Business Magazine Makes First Appearance

Atlanta, Ga.—A monthly commercial publication, the Negro Magazine of Business, made its initial appearance here this month. W. C. Kelly is editor-in-chief and W. A. Scott is managing editor. Among the contributors in this month's issue are C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company; John H. Webb, Arkansas business and fraternal leader; J. B. Blayton, an auditing expert; A. L. Lewis, president of the Afro-American Life Insurance company of Florida; Dr. J. H. Griffin, a prominent Georgia physician; J. O. Thomas, southern director National Urban league; Albon L. Holsey, secretary Tuskegee institute and secretary National Negro Business league, and other leaders in business fields.

Business Magazine

ATLANTA. — Scott Brothers, publishers with offices at 210 Auburn avenue, here began publication of the Negro Magazine of Business. The magazine will devote itself exclusively to the problems of business and economics.

THE ATLANTA INDEPENDENT

Not many moons ago, B. J. Davis, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia, issued an appeal to the republicans of the state to raise some money to help the Independent fight the battles of the regular Republican organization in Georgia headed by the Honorable C. F. Flanders, State Chairman.

The Independent is the only newspaper in the state that fights for the integrity and recognition of the organization. It has been championing the cause of the party for the last eight years almost alone and at its own expense, and the management feels that the republican people of the state ought to help carry the burden, if it is no more than a year's cash subscription ($2.00) to the paper. The Independent not only fights the republicans' battles, but it is the Race's champion in the South.

Not only the political rights of the Negro are involved, but the authority and regularity of the party in the state are threatened, and it is up to every liberty-loving republican in the state to contribute something to the cause. Hence, the appeal was sent out to solicit the help of those, who believe in an equality of political rights.

In answer to the call, favorable responses have begun to come in, and every individual's name, who gives as much as a $2.00 subscription, will be placed on the honor roll and published in our columns, where there is no objection.

The public ought to know those who do, and those who don't. The people ought to know that the average educated Negro, and especially the professional ones who live off the Negro, do nothing and contribute nothing to the welfare of the Race. They do not support Negro businesses of any kind. They do not subscribe for Negro publications; if they do, they will not pay for them A majority of them are shams and frauds, thinking white, and do everything they can to get away from their race. A majority of them would rather be a second rate poor white man than a first class Negro.

The Indepedent is a decent high class Newspaper defending the rights of the Negro in particular, and the people in general. But, ninety per cent of the so-called high class, educated Negroes fail to take it, and ninety per cent of those who do take it, will not pay their bills. But, ninety per cent of these high-hat shams run to the three white dailies and pay for them in advance. This is the cattle that constitute our high society, and style themselves the flowers of the Race; but in truth, are the heaviest handicap to our social, economic, and political progress. Ten of the Atlanta professional shams subscribed for three shares of Independent stock, at $50.00 per share, in 1923, and only one of them has paid for his stock. We sent out a call a few days ago to stockholders for a payment on stock, and one of these educated fools, who had paid only thirty dollars on his account, wrote that he wanted a dividend, and wanted to know what was he going to get for what he had put in. Can you imagine such outstanding, stupid ignorance on the part of an educated man, who expects a dividend on capital stock and he walking around with his share of the capital stock in his pocket? No wonder the Negro's death rate is so high. How could it be otherwise so long as the profession is crowded with such drones and ignoramuses.

It is the educated Negro as a rule who breaks up Negro business. He leads in subscribing for stock and never pays for any of it. He is the first to always knock his own business and to boycott it. No Negro's groceries, dry goods, drugs, or other wares are good enough for him. He wants the white folks stuff—it is fresh. These high-hatters fatten on race racket and take money from black folks to trade with white folks.

These shams and frauds ought to be exposed and halted in their exploitation of their race for selfish gain and cheap notoriety. They just don't want to be like the other Negroes whom they live on—that's all.

We have appealed to every county chairman and secretary and every member of the Republican State Central Committee, and expect favorable results. Anon.

COURIER

Dublin, Ga

MAY 16 1929

MATERIAL FOR A PULITZER PRIZE

EDITORIAL

Since an editorial on lynching usually wins the Pulitzer prize award, many ambitious editors will probably find good material for an editorial in the lynching yesterday of a grocer near Lake City, Florida.

Lynching, considered as the favorite pastime of the South by Northerners, has been widely and justly condemned by all sections of the country. It has no legal or moral grounds upon which to stand and is only one of these savage forms of barbarity which make us grow cynical about our supposedly high advancement of civilization.

Such instances as the Lake City lynching are horrible blotches on the pages of the history of a nation which is supposed to be the moral leader of the world. They are regretted and deplored by the South as well as the Nroth.

Facts About The Atlanta Independent

The Atlanta Independent is the standard Negro newspaper in the South and the most widely-read and quoted Negro journal in America. The Independent is the newspaper by which the Negro press in America is standardized. Its editorial policy is firm, outspoken and definite in policy, thoroughly devoted to the highest development of Atlanta and the South. While local in effort, it is national in influence, and has much to do with developing a national spirit of tolerant government.

Independent

The Independent has taken upon itself the task of leading both races and sections into a lasting national peace. We believe the highest development of the South depends most largely upon the spirit of good will and tolerance among the people.

12-26-29

The Independent was established in 1903, and therefore, is nearing its 27th birthday. It has spent its entire life in a commonsense effort to promote peace and prosperity among the people. It has stood up and demanded equal economic and political rights for the Negro, without apology, and has defended the right and condemned the wrong without fear or favor, or the surrender of a principle of right living.

Atlanta Ga.

The Independent is a national asset and a permanent institution with a fixed place in the coming welfare, and is dedicated to every interest of the people. In service we know no color line, and are as happy to serve one race as the other. We do not regard it as disloyal to our group to be fair to other groups. We serve humanity and not races, further than races constitute humanity.

The Independent is a part and parcel of Atlanta, the South and the Nation, and is deeply concerned about whatever concerns either political division.

We yield to no newspaper in the city in service to Atlanta and the South. We are for a greater Atlanta and we'll do as much to sell Atlanta and the South to the world as any local agency. In 1932 we want a city of 500,000 people, 200,000 Negroes and 300,000 whites, both living in that peace and tranquility befitting a nation of common people, consecrated to a greater city, state and nation.

As an advertising medium we offer the merchants a service in a class by itself, mutually profitable to both, and feel that we, as a part of the community assets, are entitled to business support in proportion as we render service.

We stand for law enforcement—all the law, not a part of it. We are for equal and exact justice for all before the law. We believe in free speech and an unmuzzled press—a free ballot and a fair count; and condemn religious bigotry and political intolerance.

We want a commonsense government and tax system that will permit the people to work more for themselves and less for the government.

Good roads is the life blood of commerce and ample and adequate school facilities are harbingers of freedom from moral cowardice and intellectual slavery.

The Independent wants a greater Atlanta because it means more business and more opportunities to make bread—better school facilities, more police with higher moral ideals and higher conceptions of the duties of a peace officer. We want more opportunities, and better pay for every individual who is willing to work.

These betterments will give Atlanta a million population in 1940. Atlanta is a city of railroads, factories, hotels, office buildings, big merchants, strong banks, beautiful homes, sanitary street cars, and millions of untouched and inexhaustible resources. Our resources are virgin and the people of Atlanta and the South are developing a spirit of tolerance and economic opportunities that will challenge people from all parts of the earth.

The Independent, with the largest paid circulation of any Negro paper in Dixie, is dedicated to these purposes and ends.

BENJ. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Editor and Publisher.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1929.

Illinois.

Pioneer Staff Member Tells Romance Of Ten Years In The Newspaper Publishing Game

Chicago Whip 7-6-29

Chicago, Ill.

By A Staff Member

Ten years ago William C. Linton fashioned the model for THE CHICAG WHIP in an extraordinary fertile brain. Linton was a remarkable young man in his late

Founder

Wm. C. Linton

twenties, he was the son of Rev. T. J. Linton prominent theologian in the A. M. E. church, his early education was received at Morris Brown university, Atlanta, Ga., later supplemented by a course of study at Syracuse university. Linton was a personable, affable young man, well versed in the social, political, economic and religious life of his people. Gifted with unusual magnetism and personality he soon won the faith and confidence of a large number of people in Chicago. Linton felt that Chicago needed more public organs of expression and with that idea in mind he set out to establish and found a newspaper, he was successful.

First Issue

During the last hectic days of June 1919, THE CHICAGO WHIP breathed the breath of journalistic life with William C. Linton as its editor, the copy was prepared at 3613 S. State street in the offices of Atty Warren B. Douglas who at that time was winning his laurels as a brilliant political orator. There was nothing pretentious about the first issue of THE WHIP, it was just another colored newspaper launching upon a perilous voyage over the seas of public opinion where hundreds of others had floundered and sunk. There was no capital back of the venture and after its first appearance the treasury of the publishers was almost depleted but Linton had prepared for that and called a special meeting of the stockholders of the corporation. The publishers had been persuaded into forming a corporation for the purpose of operating the new sheet. In cheerfulness and optimism they met with the enthusiastic editor to discuss financing problems. Ten men with one hundred dollars each organized the "Whip Publishing Co." These men were William C. Linton, Harvey Saunders, William Bottoms, L. W. Warren, R. W. Woodfork, R. Hunter, Anthony Overton, Fenton Harsh. Frank Preer and Warfield. It was the plan of these prominent business men to conduct a publication devoted to the development and interest of colored business. They believed in the future of their business and believed that the reading public would rally to the new paper because of its worthy program. The first issue was made to look prosperous by the appearance of large advertisements from these men. They felt that with a little nursing and intelligent direction that the CHICAGO WHIP would soon be self supporting and most of them contributed more funds towards its needs for the first two months. But disillusion and disappointment lurked ahead.

Original Owners Depart

Linton knew Joseph D. Bibb in Atlanta and New York, and in 1916 at the establishment of the late Jesse Shipp on Seventh avenue near 135th street, New York, had regaled him with his plans for a paper in Chicago. Bibb had just completed his course in law at Yale and was debating in his mind as to Cleveland or Chicago for his life's work. Chicago was his decision and there he met Linton again. Bibb aided him in preparing the articles for his first issue and wrote the editorials for the second. There is a peculiar fascination in this publishing business and at the behest of the publishers and editor of THE WHIP Bibb agreed to aid Linton for a few weeks. The first offices of the CHICAGO WHIP were located at 3457 S. State street on the second floor adjoining offices with the Boston dentists and Drs. William J. Waters and H. Arthur Massey. With two desks and one stenographer THE WHIP started out in earnest in July. With Charles Allen, later with the Daily News and now with the Chicago Boosters, and Henry Brown, present cartoonist and well known feature writer for the staff, this little paper struggled for the first two months. The continual drain on the pocketbooks of the stockholders began to tell and one by one they reached their limit and philosophically washed their hands of the proposition and checked up to loss all that they had invested in the venture. Shortly after the Chicago riots in August, Linton and Bibb found themselves without any backers and the angels of THE WHIP flew away to more fertile fields.

Police Suppress It.

During the Chicago Riots THE CHICAGO WHIP was the only colored paper to appear on the stands. Robert Mayfield now affiliated with the Deneen Republicans and Chas. Allen took the copy to the printers and brought back the printed sheet. As the riot raged and hundreds of white and blacks were meeting their deaths THE CHICAGO WHIP confounded the citizens and police officials of Chicago by printing an editorial from the pen of Bibb declaring that the Negroes of America demanded social equality and every other kind of equality. It was deemed a bold and brazen stroke by many of the younger citizens of Chicago but the wise old fellows shook their heads as two of them wrote to the daily papers avering that "this was a white man's country." The police and state militia felt that THE WHIP was incendiary and bought up every available copy from the news stands but the intrepid Linton and Bibb had concealed two thousand in the basement of Frank Preer's emporium and surfeited the districts again much to the dismay of the officials; but they knew the guarantee of freedom of press in the constitution and stood on their rights. This bold stroke of journalism caused many people of the city to take notice of THE WHIP and its policies, perhaps this episode had greater influence in stimulating the editors to carry on than any other single thing.

Week to Week Struggle

After the stockholders had relinquished their interests in the Whip Publishing Co., to Linton and Bibb, a partnership was established and the "Chicago Publishing Co." consisting of Linton and Bibb set out to maintain the sheet and it took all of their energy and resourcefulness to raise two hundred and fifty dollars each week in order to stay in business. A surprising feature in this history is that it has never failed to appear on the stands. It has never missed a week and on many occasions when the printed sheet was being held by the printers the courageous young publishers were seen rushing here and there from one friend to another, frantically but confidently raising the money required. They never failed. In November they entered into a business deal with Jesse Binga and for a time this amiable gentleman cooperated with the publishers and they with him. The present Binga State bank at that time was a private institution and THE WHIP was pushing its energy in aid of the proposed state institution. Mr. Binga was successful and the publishers were again forced to struggle on from week to week. On Thanksgiving Day, 1919, a raging snow storm struck Chicago and as the wind howled and the blinding snow fell Linton, Bibb and Brown gazed out of the State street windows as a flickering handful of coals in a narrow grate gave out cheerless and unsatisfactory warmth. The total cash assets of this outfit after a checkup was found to be seventy-five cents which was divided three ways. The Thanksgiving dinner for the scribes could not have rolled out of the horn of plenty. In spite of the artful energy of the publishers on the last Saturday of the year the required amount of funds had not been raised. In a last desperate appeal Linton and Bibb appealed to Dr. George Cleveland Hall and it was his check for one hundred dollars that made the paper's appearance possible as that first eventful year came to a close.

MacNeal Joins Hands

In January Arthur Clement MacNeal, who having finished Yale and Talladega and was functioning as Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, decided that he could use his versatile talents to pleasant advantage with the struggling WHIP, and upon joining the outfit he installed modern business systems and took over the internal management of the business. It was he who set a regular publication day and a dead line for advertisements and copy. Richard E. Westbrooks was called in to dissolve the partnership and he and the three youthful newspaper scribes stayed up all night preparing the new corporation papers for the MacNeal Publishing Co. each member taking a third interest. Henry H. Proctor, son of Rev. Henry H. Proctor of Brooklyn, was persuaded to take over the city editorship and its was Proctor's genius that produced the symmetry of mechanical make-up hitherto lacking. He began to cover the courts and rewrite the stories garned from clipping bureaus and its was his imagination and genius along these lines that gave a balance to the staff and a coordination to their efforts. but while this was going on all of the men sold advertisement and collected accounts.

The Second Year

The second year of publication was the key year, every member of the staff worked at top speed. They started early in the morning and worked on into the wee hours of the night. The men seemingly never got tired and THE WHIP doubled its circulation as a flashy sheet with striking features and pungent editorial, appeared from week to week. THE WHIP editorials were creating national comment and many of them were being reproduced and reprinted in the leading publications of the nation. Several appeared in the columns of the Chicago Tribune and the Daily News. Linton and Bibb mounted the platforms and both of them were in demand as public speakers. The advertisements secured by the combined efforts of the staff made it possible for the publishers to pay their current bills. THE WHIP here began to express itself as proponents of a new type of leadership. It severely reviled the reactionary leadership and minced no words or spared no individuals from its caustic criticisms. In fact a column was created by MacNeal for such a specific purpose and captioned it "Under the Lash of the Whip" and Bibb unhesitatingly took over its editorship. THE WHIP made onslaughts on the existing political systems and won the favor of many prominent leaders as well as the opposition of many others. So vigorous was the policy established and so satisfactory the response from the public that the editors felt that they would soon

scale the heights of journalism forthwith; but it was not in the cards.

Linton Dies

As the leaves began to fall in autumn Linton, the founder and spark plug began to fade. His spirit never flagged but the tired worn out look bespoke the dread disease that had struck him. THE WHIP took larger quarters and moved out of its cubby-hole to 3420 S. State street, and set out in 1921 with brilliant hope for a new year of achievement; but reactions from the late world war struck the country. Unemployment and misery cast a pall over the districts and hung over the struggling colored people in business like grim spectres. The plans for expansions had to be abandoned and retrenchments became necessary. Just how THE WHIP was able to hang on has remained to many a mystery but to those close to the scene of activity the answer is easy. The publishers refused to quit and as was remarked by Bibb "as long as the streets are open" we will be able to continue on in business." Their friends saved them. Dr. L. K. Williams of Olivet Baptist church and Major R. R. Jackson on numerous occasions came to their rescue and endorsed their notes at the Lincoln State bank. The notes they endorsed were always paid and they kept their credit gilt-edged. It was the aid and assistance of these men and many others like them that kept the publishers of THE WHIP fired with the indominable courage to carry on. Geo. Liebrandt of the Lincoln State bank and Oscar DePriest now congressman were unfailing sources of assistance and on many occasions loaned enough money during the lean years to save the business from the hands of the sheriff. THE WHIP in return has constantly and almost without interval supported those who aided and assisted them. Linton could not stand the strain. After leaving Chicago for Asheville, N. C. he waged a heroic fight for life, but he succumbed during the early months of the years 1922. Bibb, MacNeal and Proctor valiantly sought to fill the gap caused by his ill-fated and untimely demise.

First Expansion

In 1923 the MacNeal Publishing Co. being heavy in debt was liquidated thru advances made by Oscar DePriest, the Bibb-MacNeal Co., the present publishing corporation was organized and THE WHIP moved to 3101 S. State street and took over the entire second floor. It increased its pages to twelve and sported a red head line in September of that year. For five years THE WHIP remained at that address. Patrick B Prescott, brilliant assistant corporation counsel at the present time, then a writer and employee of the United States post office linked fortunes with Bibb, MacNeal and Proctor. Prescott became managing editor and because of his shrewd judgment and wise appraisal of human values the policy of the paper was somewhat modified. Prescott was able to increase the circulation materially and secure new advertisers. His column the "Grist Mill" has been accepted generally as one of the outstanding features of the sheet. Bibb, Proctor and Prescott all passed their bar examinations and are successful lawyers. Prescott and Proctor are both in the corporation counsel's offices but Prescott is still affiliated with the paper as managing editor and is one of the owners of the corporation stock. The five years in the new quarters were eventful in that the business gradually became stabilized. In 1926 a handsome profit was reaped which was immediately turned back into the business. The staff was enlarged and at one time there were five reporters, three men on advertisement and two men to drive THE WHIP trucks and service the circulation.

Today.

Today THE CHICAGO WHIP is a fourteen page, eight column paper, its offices are in the beautiful Pythian Temple and occupy a large amount of floor space. The offices are admittedly among the most beautiful in the city. Bibb is still the editor and MacNeal is the business head. Bibb-MacNeal and Prescott own every dimes worth of the stock contrary to rumors made sometime ago. The paper has the same militant policy in politics and economics but its philosophy has been mellowed and tempered by years of struggle and experience. It virtually covers Chicago like the dew and is in demand all over the country. It employs quite a number of men and women and today is recognized as a fixture in the community. The ten years of its existence have been a romance—a romance of business, it has been ten years of heart aches, tears, joys and smiles. It is still dedicated as it should be to public service. Ten years have been rounded out.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1929.

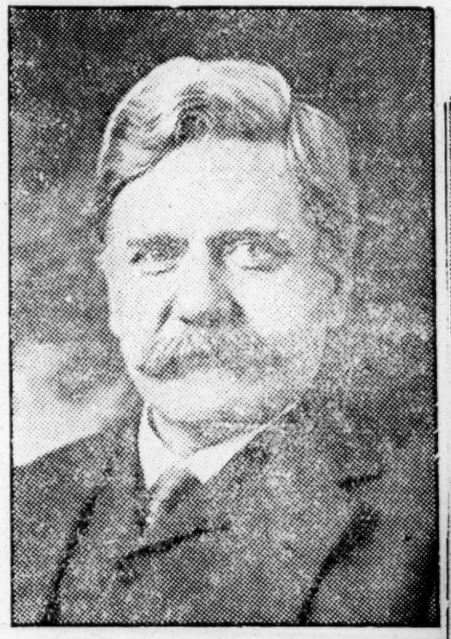
Massachusetts.

DEPARTED GUARDIAN FRIENDS

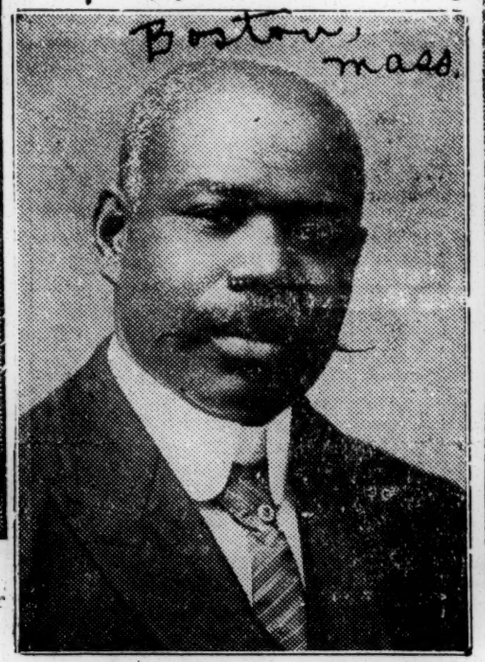
Guardian
1-12-29
Boston, Mass.

REV. WM. H. SCOTT
Founder of Equal Rights and Prior Leagues

EMERY T. MORRIS
Veteran Agitator—Guardian Friend



JOHN S. MULHOLLAND
Contributed $10 per month for Guardian for 1 year



DR. WM. A. SINCLAIR
Once President of National Equal Rights League

JAMES E. CHURCHMAN
Friend of Guardian and League

MRS. LIDA STREET
Hospitable Friend of Editor and Wife

JOSHUA A. CRAWFORD
Systematic Helper of Guardian

THOMAS P. TAYLOR
Wendell Phillips' Bodyguard

MRS. IDA D. BAILEY
Bequeathed Jewelry Legacy to Guardian

MRS. JESSIE E. SHAW
Widow of late M. A. N. Shaw, Premier Pianist and Teacher, who playe accompaniment for daughter at B. U. Glee Club Concert.

When Sumner Died in 1874, his last words—"Don't let my Civil Rights Bill Die." Colored Americans mourned prophetically death of political martyr to that cause of their s.—Let race uphold his principles of completion of Emancipation.—Compete for Trophy Prize for practical plan.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1929

Michigan
6

DETROIT OWL CHANGES NAME TO TELEGRAM; NOW STANDARD SIZE

Call
Jan 27-29

DETROIT, Mich.—(ANP) — The Detroit Owl for a number of years one of the city's leading weekly papers and until very recently the only "Tabloid" of which Detroit could boast, has changed its name, ownership, and location.

This paper which will be known as the "Detroit Telegram" goes from a five column tabloid to a standard seven-column newspaper with regular editorial, feature, sports, and women's pages and all that goes to make up a regular newspaper.

There is ample room in Detroit for a third newspaper of the standard type says Charles C. Diggs who heads the syndicate that purchased the Owl, and the "Telegram" will have its own work to do in serving the public. The Telegram will advocate and work for the promotion of clean politics among Negroes here It will likewise be the mouthpiece for Elkdom.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1929

Mississippi.

AMERICAN
HATTIESBURG, ~~WIS.~~

MAR 21 1929

ANTI-RADICAL NEGROES PLAN NEW MAGAZINE

LAUREL, Miss., March 21.—The establishment of a southern magazine for negroes to combat propaganda being disseminated by the Chicago Defender and other radical negro journals is being planned by the National Rural Industrial Association, incorporated. L. O. Crosby, prominent Picayune lumberman, is head of the Mississippi division of the rural industrial association, and J. M. Williamson, colored secretary, stated yesterday while in Laurel that a conference with Mr. Crosby is scheduled for Saturday of this week.

The National and Rural Industrial Association, Williamson explained, is an organization whose purpose is the promotion of better conditions among negroes through educating them for domestic and farm work. The association, he explained, has the endorsement of a number of the South's most promising white business men, among them John M. Bissell, of Laurel.

It is planned to secure donations totalling about $1,5500 to expend on the establishment of the association publication.

In Williamson's opinion, higher education is detrimental to the mass of negroes. He believes that an elementary education, combined with training in domestic science and farming, will be of most benefit to his people.

"There are probably one hundred thousand copies of the radical Chicago Defender coming into the state of Mississippi each week, spreading radicalism among Mississippi negroes," Williamson said, "It is doing inestimable harm to negroes of this state as well as others, putting pernicious ideas into their heads and seeking to stir up strife.

"The negro has a place in the South, and as long as he stays in his place the white people are his best friends. The National Rural Industrial Association is striving to show him what his place is and convince him that he should stay in it."

Williamson said that when he told northern negroes that he spent much of his time in Mississippi they gasped with horror because "they thing Mississippi is a terrible place for negroes."

"But it is not," he said. "Mississippi is the best state in the union for colored folks. White people of Mississippi know how to treat the negro if he acts right and that is all the negro can ask of anybody."

AMERICAN
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Newspapers and Magazines-1929

Missouri

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND

Beginning back when circulation first touched thirteen thousand, we made haste to thank the public for its patronage. Last week eighteen thousand two hundred and ninety-four copies of The Call were delivered to patrons, exclusive of those to advertisers, exchanges and other free copies. The great majority of these, nearly twelve thousand of them, went here at home. Since Greater Kansas City has about 55,000 Negroes of color, 11,000 families, we claim with the best of proof that this paper enters every home.

We are indebted to the public for this splendid circulation, a volume so great as to be compared with the big centers of Negro population, served by the greatest race papers. But there is another side than our personal feelings, which deserves comment. We refer to the rising intelligence that makes of every Negro a possible reader. Once upon a time one man in five admitted that he did not take a race paper because he could not read. Today we all read. Persons who seek to analyze race progress, do well to follow out the results that have come about because every Negro is touched by the fire of aspiration, due to his seeing the record of what his brethren are doing week after week.. The Negro newspaper, stepping into the morass of prejudice, raises sign posts all along the way that guide the race from indifference into effort, and from minor efforts to major success.

We thank you for your patronage, every one of you who make up this eighteen thousand two hundred and ninety-four, and we thank you the more because we take it that you feel we are a good servant, deserving of your commendation.

The National News Gravure

Will Make Its First Appearance As a Supplement to

The St. Louis Argus

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1 10/25/29

Views of unusual interest to the colored world will be brought to our readers each month in a beautiful rotogravure supplement. Interesting people, important events and fascinating scenes will delight you on the first issue in each month.

National Negro Press Association.

Newspapers and Magazines-1929

The National Negro Press Association Issues An Address To the American People

In view of the economic unrest among the masses of the Negro people of Amerca, the political commotion, and the growing tendency of race and religious prejudice in the country, it is mandatory that the Race press give an expression pointing out the threatening menaces to constitutional liberty as it has the opportunity to discover these conditons.

The denial of the ballot to the Negro by force on the grounds of race and color, and the Catholics the right to hold office because of their religious beliefs, and the effort to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment while the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments are being violated daily with impunity are fundamental reasons for the expressions set out in this address, as well as a timely warnng to those at the helm in Washington that unless the Constitution and all the laws are enforced every day in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, the government will fail, and the lawless will set upon its ruins, menaces that threaten the overthrow of the republic.

From the Press' observations, the Negro masses are justly alarmed and it is in duty bound to seek redress through an awakened conscience of the Amercan people. Hence, this calm and sincere expression of their apprehensions as issued through their press association in annual convention assembled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin this the seventeenth day of May, 1929.

ADDRESS

First. The National Negro Press Association deplores the open effort of the Republican Administration at Washington to eliminate the Negro from the councils of the Republican Party, thereby approving and acquiescing in the democratic program of denying the Negro the right to vote or hold office on the grounds of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and in consideration of which the Press Association advises the Race to disregard undivided support of the Republican Party, divide its vote, and in future vote for men and measures rather than parties.

Second. We deplore with increasing alarm the growng tendency to make race and religion political issues, as was done in the 1928 presidential campaign, of the Negro and the Catholic Church. We resent the effort of the Administration at Washington to distribute federal patronage in the South through white committees composed of lily whites and anti-Smith democrats. because they were against Catholics, as a veiled effort to pay off those who raised the race and religious issues in the last campaign.

The Constitution of the United States provides that no race or religious test shall be set up as a qualification for office or vote, and we submit that when a citizen is inveighled against because of his race or religion the Constitution is violated. The South did not vote for Mr. Hoover, but against Governor Smith because he was a Catholic.

Third. We deplore the tendency to lessen the opportunity of the Negro to sell an honest days work for an honest dollar, and view with alarm the effort of union labor and employers to provide for white labor to the exclusion of black labor. We call the attention of the American people to the fact that the Negro is a human being and an American citizen, and is entitled to an equal opportunity in the struggle for meat and bread, and that employment should not be denied him because of his race or color, but he should be given an equal opportunity, along with other people, to earn an honest living at a living wage.

Fourth. We deplore the frequency of lynching in our country, and call upon the Federal Government to remedy the evil by passing the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, or some other effectual remedy. We appeal to the Christian sentiment of this country to make it impossible for any man who takes law in his hands to escape just and prompt punishment.

Fifth. We deplore the disposition of county, state and national governments to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment while silent on the enforcement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. We submit that the effectual enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment depends upon the faithful, prompt, and efficient enforcement of all other laws.

Sixth. We deplore that the law seemingly upholds public segregation among our citizens, disfranchisement, jimcrow cars, discrimination in public places, discrimination in public school funds, and in many other utilities and benefits provided by the law for the common good of all the people without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Seventh. We deplore the policy obtaining in the courts of our country, from the lowest to the highest, of excluding the Negro from jury duty, and other judicial functions in courts where his right to life, library, and property is to be determined.

Eighth. The Association, recognizing the fact that the Race must have a background or a basis from which to operate, advises that it make an honest effort in every community to get along with its neighbors in industry, economics, politics and the general welfare of the community wherever it can be done without surrendering any principle involving our economic or political rights The Press advises that the Race not alienate itself as a community factor in the community where it lives, but consider itself a part of every program that is launched for the good of the community of which it is a part and parcel.

Ninth. We congratulate the newspapers composing the National Negro Press Association for their continued effort to build a Race press that will contribute to the national life a helpful solution of every American problem, whether it be local or national.

Tenth. We congratulate the allied Negro insurance companies for organizing themselves into a body for mutual help, and for the employment of large numbers of our boys and girls as they come from school We look with pride upon the consolidation of three or our insurance companies into a big business movement for the purpose of increasing capital and uniting brain power in an effort to keep pace with the signs of the times, which mean financial and brain consolidation for larger business throughout the world.

Eleventh. We congratulate the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for its continued efforts to gain for the Race not only its political rights but full protection of the law in the courts of the country, and the privilege to buy homes and farms wherever they are for sale and they have the means with which to buy.

Twelfth. We congratulate the National Urbar League for its efforts to better the Race economically, and to find large and growing opportunities for industrial pursuits throughout the country.

Thirteenth. We congratulate the Race generally for its efforts as expressed by the Durham Annual Fact Finding Conference, the Interracial Commission, the Organized Church Movement and the many secret and fraternal organizations that are working to the end that the Negro become economically independent and politically free as the first step to good citizenship.

Only a few days ago, the President, in writing to the National Urban League, stated, that the first step to good citizenship was economic independence, and we appeal to the good President to open every door of opportunity, and close none in the face of any American citizen, and to do whatever he can to discourage racial and religious prejudice among the masses of the people; to teach by example the principles of the Constitution as expressed in the Declaration of Independence.

Signed,
NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION,
By B. J. Davis, President,
Henry Allen Boyd, Sec.-Treas.
J. E. Mitchell, Chm. Ex. Committee.

NEWSPAPER MEN ELECT OFFICERS

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOURTH ESTATE AND WORKERS OF THE ART PRESERVATIVE SELECT LEADERS

Milwaukee, Wis., (Special):—Officers for the National Negro Press Association, together with members of the Executive Committee, were chosen at the Association that just closed here last week. B. J. Davis Editor of the Atlanta Independent was re-elected President; Joseph Blackburn Bass, Editor of the California Eagle, Los Angeles, Calif was re-elected First Vice President J. Anthony Josey, Editor of the Wisconsin Enterprise Blade, was elected as Second Vice President; Henry A. Boyd, Secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board was re elected Corresponding Secretary and elected Treasurer; Dr. W. J. Tomkins, Editor Kansas City American Kansas City, Mo., was elected Auditor; Mrs. A. E. Tittle, representing the Convention Teacher of Nashville Tenn., was elected Recording Secretary; J. E. Mitchell, Editor of the St Louis Argus, St. Louis, Mo., was re elected Chairman of the Executive Committee. Amendments to the constitution abolished the office of the Field Secretary and combined the office of the Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer. This was introduced on the first day of the meeting and adopted on the last day, after which officers were chosen. Several cities extended an invitation to the Press to hold their next session with them Among those that invited the Association were: Atlanta, Ga.; Los Angeles, California, this invitation coming over from the Louisville meeting, and Detroit, Michigan. By vote of the Association, it was decided that the time and place of the next session will be left the President, Chairman of the Executive Commitee and Corresponding Secretary, acting for the Executive Committee.

Milwaukee gave a tremendous reception. Down at the City Hall, one of the tallest buildings in Milwaukee a great big electric sign lettered 'Welcome National Negro Press,' was turned on and remained lighted for four nights in succession. The City of Milwaukee made special preparations for the entertainment of the editors. Automobile drives, sight-seeing, social functions and a banquet on the closing night were among the attractions. Special meetings were held at three different churches. Ministers of the various denominations joined with the citizens in extending the welcome.

THE NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

The National Negro Press Association meeting just closed in Milwaukee seems, according to reports, to have been off in attendance.

This is the thirtieth session of the Association and it appears that the interest of the members has been fully served to the Association's capacity judging from the number who expressed their interest by proxy.

The power of the American Negro Press is a big factor in the progress of the group. The falling off in attendance at the Association's annual meeting is not due to lack of growth of the Negro weekly. Some of them may have grown to such proportions that they do not need the help of the Association, but in that case they can contribute something to it for the benefit of others.

The development of the Negro press in the last ten years has been one of the signs of the group's awakening. There are a number of large weeklies whose influence should be felt and there are many things in which they should cooperate to strengthen the cause they espouse.

The report of the meeting is the merest mention of the necessary routine and the fact that the news service appears to be satisfactory may have some bearing on the reasons for small attendance.

But it seems that there are other lines of service involving principles and policy that should have at least a "rubbing up" if they do not need improvement.

National Negro Press Association Discusses Issues Vital To Race

The National Negro Press Association met in Milwaukee, May 15-18, 1929, in its 30th Annual Session. The meeting was well attended and much useful information was gained from its deliberations. The meeting should have met Apr. 15, 1929, as provided by the constitution, but was deterred until May 15, out of difference to the Durham Fact-Finding conference, the National Insurance Association and the induction of the Honorable Oscar DePriest into Congress. The Association was the guest of the Wisconsin Blade-Enterprise, the leading Negro publication in the State, and of which Mr. J. Anthony Josey is the erudite editor. The Association spent two days profitably discussing newspaper problems peculiar to journalism.

Among the newspapers joining the Association were: The Baptist Voice and Clarion of Nashville, the People's News of Detroit and the Bee of Chicago.

The time and place of the next meeting were left in the hands of the executive committee to be agreed upon by the president, secretary-treasurer and the chairman of the executive committee, the constitution having been so amended.

The chief feature of the meeting was the President's annual message. The President said in part: that the first step to good citizenship, was economic independent and that the Race would never reach economic independence until it exercised the ballot freely and independently of party slavery. That the time had come for the Negro to divide his vote, and vote for men and measures rather than party. That it was an age of principles rather than a day of party slogans."

Madam Young, editor of the Detroit News asked for the 1930 session of the Association but the question was referred to the executive committee under the amended constitution. The Association adjourned sine die after the election and instalation of the following officers. The officers were installed by former President Melvin J Chism of Chicago.

President—B. J. Davis, Editor of Atlanta Independent.

First Vice President—J. B. Bass Editor California Eagle.

Second Vice President—J. Anthony Josey, Editor Wisconsin Blade Enterprise.

Secretary-Treasurer—Henry Allen Boyd, Publisher Union-Review

Recording Secretary—Mrs. A. E Tittle, National Baptist Publishing board.

Auditor—Dr. W. J. Tomkins Editor Kansas City, Mo. American

Chairman of the Executive Committee—J. E. Mitchell, Editor St Louis Argus.

Executive Committee

Arkansas—Ark Survey.
California—J. B. Bass.
Georgia—Sol C. Johnson.
Florida—M. J. Potter.
Illinois—M. J. Chism.
Kentucky—I. Willis Cole.
Maryland—Carl Murphy.
Michigan—Mme. Young.
Mississippi—The Pine Torch.
Missouri—Dr. W. J. Tompkins.
Ohio—W. B. Dabney.
Pennsylvania—R. L. Vann.
Rhode Island—The Advance.
South Carolina—Charleston Messenger.
Tennessee—E. W. C. Isaac.
Virginia—P. B. Young.
Wisconsin—J. Anthony Josey.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1929

National Negro Press Association.

MILWAUKEE ENTERTAINS PRESS ASS'N

Members of Fourth Estate Hold Interesting Session in the Hospitable City of the North

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

Condemn Present Policy of Republican Nat'l Administration Toward Colored People. Frown Upon "Luck Bag" Ads in Race Papers

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 21.—The thirtieth session of the National Negro Press Association, which has just closed here, was regarded by the leaders as a success.

The session opened Wednesday May 15th, with an executive meeting at the local headquarters at the Community Building with J. E. Mitchell, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presiding. At this meeting, the program for the three day session was approved.

Wednesday Evening at Eight o'clock, a public meeting was held at St. Mark A. M. E. Church and was largely attended. In the absence of his honor, Mayor Hoan, his secretary delivered the welcome address on the part of the city. It was explained that the mayor was unavoidably detained at Madison, the state capitol, on account of important legislation which was then pending before the state legislature. An invitation was extended to press members to visit the mayor's office the following day in a body as he would be pleased to meet them. This invitation was accepted.

The business sessions were held in Calvary Baptist Church of which Rev. Anderson is pastor. And while these sessions were not largely attended, yet they were alive with the issues affecting the members of the Fourth Estate. High points were, the annual address of President B. J. Davis, Editor of the Atlanta Independent, and the 'Address to the Country," the committee being headed by Dr. William J. Thompkins of the Kansas American.

President Davis, in his address, was strong in his condemnation of President Hoover's lily white Ku Klux Klan policy which he charged is being used by the Republican National administration to eliminate the Negro from the Republican party in the South. In the address to the country, following the lead of President Davis, the committee inserted a clause advising the Negroes, in the future, to vote for men and measures rather than following, blindly, party labels.

Condemn Luck Bag Adv.

The Press Association went on record condemning the use of certain classes of advertising in Negro newspapers such as "luck bags," "loadstones," "goofer dust," etc. as being detrimental to our particular group and as a deception and fraud on the public.

People Of Milwaukee

From the standpoint of reception arrangements and entertainments, the members of the press have never enjoyed a more liberal hospitality. Of course, the attendance was small, but that did not affect the entertainment feature. The banquet and dance, sponsored by the local Negro Business League under the leadership of Dr. P. J. Gilmore, Friday night may be classed as "above par."

Many signs, "Welcome, National Negro Press Association," were displayed throughout the city. The most attractive, however, was the two foot electric sign displayed on the front top of the city hall, "Welcome Negro Press Ass'n, Milwaukee, as will be remembered, is a socialist town, but the white people seem to be more liberal than in other cities. Race relations are good. White and colored children attend the same schools. A colored Y. W. C. A. worker, Miss Bernice N. Copeland, is employed as a local, "Y. W." secretary, and she works right along with the white secretaries. The local Urban League reports that opportunity for work is good particularly in foundrys, the demand being greater than the supply.

The members of the press are loud in their praise of J. Anthony Josey, Editor of the [illegible] Blade, and the Citizens' Committee for the way in which the whole arrangements were carried out. The personnel of this committee were: Geo. H. De Reef, H. G. Stith, H. B. Kinner, Dr. Chas. Pope, Geo. L. Vinson, B. R. Downs, Oden H. Fisher, Edgar Thomas, M. D., E. W. Williamson, D. R. Raynor, Turner Johnson, Cyrill F. Turney, M. D., Edw. Mason, Atty., Jas. W. Dorsey, P. Jay Gilmer, M. D., W. V. Kelly, Dr. V. Nichols, Miss Bernice Copeland, Mrs. Vivian Dorsey, Mrs Josie B. Stanton, Sec., J. Anthony Josey, Chairman.

The place of the next meeting was not decided upon, but upon the invitation of Mrs. Beulah Young, Editor of the Detroit Peoples News, it is believed that the Executive Committee will decide on that city.

A few changes were noted in the personnel of the officers of the association. Mrs. A. E. Tittle of Nashville, Assistant Recording Secretary, was elected Recording Secretary succeeding J. Willis Cole of Louisville. The office of Field Secretary passed out of existence by constitutional change.

Officers Elected

Benjamin Jefferson Davis, Atlanta Ga., Pres.; Joseph Blackburn Bass Los Angeles, Calif., Vice-Pres.; J. Anthony Josey, Milwaukee, Wis. 2nd. Vice-Pres.; Henry Allen Boyd Nashville, Tenn., Cor. Sec. and Treas.; Mrs. A. E. Tittle, Nashville Tenn., Recording Secretary; Dr William J. Thompkins, Kansas City Mo., Chairman, Executive Com.; Auditor; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis

Address To The Country Will Be Published Next Week

Newspapers and Magazines - 1929

New York

AMSTERDAM NEWS DENIED 'A.B.C.' AUDIT OF ITS CIRCULATION

Amsterdam News 10-23-29

Managing Director Gives No Reason Whatsoever for Rejection of Application—Certified Check Returned

New York Mag

(Photos on Page Two.)

The Audit Bureau of Circulations, an independent organization which guarantees the circulations of American newspapers, has rejected the application of The Amsterdam News for membership, thus practically closing the door to all Negro-owned newspapers that are willing to submit to an audit of their circulation figures. No reason whatsoever was given for the action

The application was submitted by William H. Davis, general manager of The Amsterdam News, under date of August 27, addressed to the headquarters of the bureau in Chicago, and accompanied with a certified check for $130, the amount stipulated in the application.

Receipt Acknowledged.

Receipt of the application was acknowledged under date of Sept. 4 by O. C. Harn, white, managing director, who wrote:

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 27th enclosing application of The Amsterdam News for membership in the Audit Bureau of Circulations, together with check for $130. This application will be presented to the Board of Directors at its September meeting.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) O. C. HARN,
Managing Director.

Mr. Davis received this curt reply on Monday:

Dear Sir:

The application of the Amsterdam News for membership in the Audit Bureau of Circulations was presented at the last meeting of the Board of Directors and

I regret to have to inform you that it failed of approval.

I am, therefore, returning the certified check for $130 filed with the application.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) O. C. HARN,
Managing Director.

Oct. 18, 1929.

"Trade Restraint."

The refusal of the Audit Bureau of Circulations to audit the circulation of The Amsterdam News amounts almost to a combination in restraint of trade, especially since every known condition and requirement of the bureau was met by the applying newspaper. Many advertisers use only those newspapers whose circulations are audited by the bureau.

Initial application was made last June, at which time the bureau returned the check and application with the statement that it would have to be resubmitted later.

The failure to give any explanation whatsoever for the action naturally arouses suspicion that discrimination enters into the bureau's activities against the Negro press. So far as is known, The Amsterdam News is the first Negro-owned newspaper to make application.

Like Runners in a Race

AN EDITORIAL ON THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMSTERDAM NEWS

LIKE RUNNERS in a relay race, the present staff of The Amsterdam News took up where previous staff left off, and must continue on until their stint is done. No one now connected with the publication is responsible for its inception — for starting the race. That honor goes to James H. Anderson, who did his bit and who is now in retirement. His road was beset with obstacles most of the way, but with the aid of the late Edward A. Warren and other public-spirited men of his time he stumbled, but ever onward, until his relay was run.

HAD ANDERSON, and Warren, not persevered, had either one of them given up the race anywhere along the way, there would be no Amsterdam News today. True it is that time may have evolved a newspaper similar to The Amsterdam News to serve the Negro populace of New York City; and true it is that many of us who are identified with The Amsterdam News today might have found work and opportunity on such a publication; but it could not have conceivably been called The Amsterdam News, or have been the newspaper we know so intimately today. Amsterdam News

THEREFORE, it is entirely fitting that on this day, the Twentieth Anniversary celebration of The Amsterdam News, we bow in reverence to the Founder and those persons, living and dead, who made it possible for us to run our race.

EIGHT YEARS AGO, soon after the present relay was begun, The Amsterdam News was bought regularly by a little less than ten thousand persons each week. Today, it is bought by three times that number, with but scant increase in the population it seeks to serve. In pages, it has been increased from ten to not less than twenty each week, with eight instead of seven columns to the page. 12/18/29

YET, HOW ARE WE of the present staff running our relay? Circulation figures and the number of pages and columns can tell only a part of the story. Progress is measured not so much by figures alone as by opportunities and obstacles overcome—by the distance we have traveled since we began our relay. All that we have reason to know is that we are on the way. If it were not so, over twenty thousand persons more would not be cheering us now than when we first began eight years ago. D. Y.

BUT THREEFOLD INCREASE in circulation and twofold increase in the number of pages impose threefold and twofold obligations on us to run the faster, to stumble less often and to regain our feet and wind the more speedily. Each additional reader gained is a correspondingly greater responsibility.

NEITHER ANDERSON, nor Warren, covered as much ground as they would like to have covered in their relay. They did not cover as much as they thought they would cover. Nor have we. If we had today would see us with fifty thousand readers instead of thirty, and forty pages instead of twenty. But we are neither disheartened nor satisfied. We have done and are doing the best that we know to advance the cause of the Negro in Journalism, so that those who take up the race when our relay is run will have greater opportunities and greater advantages, with fewer obstacles, than have been ours.

—THE EDITOR.

Prostituting the Negro Newspaper

Amsterdam News.
11-13-24 By THE EDITOR New York, N.Y.

WHEN The Amsterdam News celebrates its twentieth year in service to the people of Harlem next month, the dramatic editor will be celebrating twenty-five years in the game, with most of those years spent on this publication. One of the things that the editor realized early was the vicious attempt of certain people in the amusement world to prostitute Negro newspapers, and he vowed that he would so live that when one of these people did succeed in impressing those without a true knowledge of the conditions, he would be in a position to maintain his stand without losing one iota of his manhood.

Unfortunately, among the craft have come many men who would rather see their name in print than tackling honest labor which would bring them far better remuneration. Such men are the parasites of the newspaper game and these are the men that the (deleted by censor) element have used in that they have always held the bugaboo and fear of the loss of an advertisement over the heads of publishers as punishment for any truth that would find its way into the columns of the paper.

For this we have always been prepared. We recognized that it is only the smallest among the gentry who resort to this trick to whip a newspaper into line. The fact that the same newspaper had previously carried their prepared propaganda week after week because of inability to fully cover their shows makes no difference when the editor eases into a theatre and comes out and tells of his impressions.

Too, the average newspaper of sundown hue, failing to set the example of living up to these things which they preach, acts like a hound dog when the mere mention is made of an advertisement being withdrawn because the editor uses his right to tell the truth about some rotten show. Of course, circulating lies in a sly and wolflike manner about the editor who falls into disfavor is nothing new on the part of some of these people, but when some newspaper summons enough courage to go behind the scenes and come out with the scandals which are rife, sometimes certain theatres have been known to increase the size of their advertisement to quiet the publication.

Another method to stifle the independent editor is for the theatre manager to worm his way into the good graces of the owners and publishers and when a grievance arises they suggest to the said owners and publishers that because of the attitude of the editor they are forced to withdraw their advertisement. That means that if the owners have been fooled far enough they will get rid of the editor to satisfy the aggrieved theatre manager. Well, the dramatic editor of The Amsterdam News has always had confidence that the truth will eventually prevail and his mode of life has been of such that at no time when such a threat is made has he lost one wink of sleep over the matter.

Instead of backing up in a case of this kind this editor is usually impelled to go forward, for any newspaper allowing itself to be bluffed by the veiled threat is indeed in a sad condition and we do not believe that The Amsterdam News is in such a condition. If any theatrical manager can come into this community and because of a mere advertisement exert enough influence to have an editor fired because that editor spoke out against the rottenness of a show, any editor with red blood in his veins would be glad to learn as soon as possible that producers of rotten shows within our midst carry more weight than years of sacrifice and service as against some measly advertisement.

And this much we want to say to any theatrical manager in this community with a desire to "get us" because we call their show rotten: There will not be any wailing or gnashing of teeth when the day comes that we can be had, and instead of sitting in some corner bemoaning our fate, we'll be just as much up and doing as we are today after taking a much needed rest, as we are not in the class of mendicants seeking alms at the hands of our exploiters.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1929

New York.

PLAIN TALK AND NEGRO WRITERS.

Last January the Negro Press in general was up in arms at Allison Davis for his article "The Negro Deserts His People,' which was published in the "Plain Talk" magazine. "Plain Talk' is one of those magazines that believes in free speech to the Nth degree and is likely not to please everybody.

The editor in chief of the magazine is G. D. Eaton, who in one of the first issues made it known that the initials G. D. E. in connection with this new publication did not mean Everything Divinely Condemned. The recent issue of "Plain Talk" Eugene Gordon, Negro correspondent for "The Boston Post" contributed an article on "The Brown Skin Flapper" satirized the tendency on the part of white ladies to attempt to become brown skin because it is fashions decree.

In the current issue Ernest Rice McKinney, a close student of social trends, contributes a stimulating article "The Negro Faces Himself." Mr. McKinney argues, and we think soundly, that race prejudice is far from being limited to the whites. He believes that the "race-solidarity" theme propounded so vociferously by our leaders is productive of more harm than good, and keeps us with a tradition of intolerance, ignorance and distrust. In his conclusion, Mr. McKinney calls for patience and broad-mindedness.

Portions of Mr. McKinney's article are well worth quoting: "There is a very small minority of Negroes who have contemplated this scene and thought on these things. They have been skeptical but afraid. Now they are becoming articulate and rebellious. We are not, as heretofore, so certain that our leaders are Wise Men from the East or incarnate saviors submitting to vicarious sacrifice. The Promised Land becomes a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. They have beheld their race marching with bowed heads and outstretched palms asking alms."

Mr. McKinny says that this small group of skeptical Negroes is gradually beginning to realize that "the problem of the Twentieth Century is the problem of the color line" only because the color line is the poverty line, with the usual accompanying ignorance.

It is on this score that it is suggested by the author that the Negro face himself. Proper self-analysis is suggested as a chief desideratum.

"If our race is to be considered a child race, we should like to be considered at least normal children growing into manhood. Of course there are certain points at which we need assistance, but we do not wish it to come in the form of an invalid's chair. We believe that the time has come for the Negro to stand erect on his own feet and attempt to walk like other men." These are some suggestions made by Mr. McKinney which we regard as salutary. His article might be read by the more thoughtful among us with profit. "Plain Talk" for December.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1929

Ohio.

Courier Agent Now Editor Of Periodical

Pittsburgh Courier

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 14.—Eugene Francis Cheeks, who sold copies of the Pittsburgh Courier in Cleveland during 1917 and 1918 while attending high school, is now editor and general manager of The National Guide.

Mr. Cneeks gave up the agency

Pittsburgh, Pa.

2/16/29

EUGENE F. CHEEKS

when he established The Cheeks' Print Shop in 1918, with which he has been connected ever since, while attending school. He secured his training in journalism at Cleveland College of Western Reserve University. He is probably the youngest Negro editor in the country.

The National Guide is a new monthly newspaper in the form of a tabloid, containing 12 pages Besides the features of a newspaper it contains a "Digest of Negro Opinions." These opinions, which are presented in part, are taken and will be taken from editorials, speeches, direct communications and other sources.

The National Guide is published at 331 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, by the National Guide Publishing Company.

The next edition of the periodical is to be larger in number of pages.

NEGRO EARNS PLACE

Berry On Editorial Staf Of Cincinnati Law Review.

Union 10-24-29

The Cincinnati Law Review, officia egal organ of the University of Cin cinnati Law School, has on its edi torial staff a Negro Student in the person of Theodore M. Berry, junio n the College of Law. Berry is the second Negro to hold such a position he first being Ivan McLeod—now practicing law at Toledo—who occu pied a place on the staff during the first year of the Law Review's exis tence.

Cincinnati Ohio

A part of the requirement for selec ion to the staff is an average of "B' n all studies for the first year and preparing a number of articles for the Review. Berry to retain his place must contribute an article to the publication each month. The Cin cinnati Law Review has a wide circu lation and comes under the scruti nizing eyes of some of the most prom nent legal minds in the United s.

Newspapers- and Magazines -1929

Pennsylvania

Commercial Items

Afro-American Ledger

Courier Plant

PITTSBURGH — The Pittsburgh Courier is now located in its own building at 238 Center avenue, with its own complete newspaper plant, building and outfit valued at $100,000.

8-31-29

Newspapers and Magazines - 1929 Tennessee

A FARMER'S NEWSPAPER

Publication Born In this City With Special Features, Known As the Modern Farmer.

Globe 8/12/29 Nashville Tenn.

Volume No. 1, Number 2, of The Modern Farmer, made its appearance from the press in this city the first of the month. The publication had its birth during the month of March. The first number and first volume carries a salutatory in which they declare that it came on the scene for the purpose of assisting the farmer in his home, his school, his poultry yard, stock yard and on the farm itself. It is going to be devoted exclusively to the interests of the farmer. The news will be diversified however, acording to Mr. Leon Harris, the editor of the publication, who resides at Molene, Ill.

This publication coming into existence at this time, has the distinction of being the first national publicaion that is to be devoted exclusively to the interests of the Negro farmer, and it is said here that it will have a distinct relation to the National Federation of Colored Farmers, an organization headed up by Mr. James P. Davis as president and Mr. Cornelius R. Richardson of Richmond, Ind., as chairman of the board of directors.

The circulation and subscription list of this new publication is already now predicted to go to fifty thousands before the third issue appears from the press. Mr. Davis ,the president of the new Federation, and Mr. Harris, the editor of The Modern Farmer, are making a larger estimate. They claim that out of the two hundred and fifty thousand farmers in the United States, at least fifty per cent of them will welcome the birth of this child in the journalistic family, and that one hundred thousand readers will be recorded before the end of 1929. Men of this city are said to be interested in the publication, and Nashville will be the home office for The Modern Farmer.

The Nashville Globe welcomes the arrival of this new member of the family of the Fourth Estate, and hopes that it will remain in the city, that even before its third issue it will discard swaddling clothes and attain its majority, that very soon it will be vigorous, healthy and robust, and able to tread the rocky paths usually laid out for newspapers when they come into the world or existence.

HERALD SUSPENDS PUBLICATION

"Thousands" Of Dollars Spent,---For What? Negro Group's Interests Retarded 20 Years Due To Selfish, Envious Motives Behind Project.---Race Enterprises The Sufferers.

Subscribers And Advertisers Extended Welcome To Ranks Of East Tenn. News.

Take out list

Factionalism Should Be Banished From Race

East Tennessee News 10-31-29

The Knoxville Herald, weekly newspaper, announced in its last issue the suspension of publication following a struggling career of less than three years. The president of the corporation that published the sheet, in twittering his swan song, gives as excuse for stopping publication the demand of the owner of the building for the space occupied by the plant where the paper was printed, adding the complaint that subscribers refused to pay their subscriptions.

Knoxville, Tenn.

The announcement came as no surprise in view of many unfavorable conditions that prevailed in connection with the concern's finances which made it impossible for continued operation. In the first place, a second publication with a purpose of serving the interests of the local Negro populace was absolutely needless, and there was positively no mission for another paper to perform in view of the well-established, safe and sanely conducted newspaper that has had the confidence, support, and respect of a large majority of the members of both races over a period of twenty-four years. Then, notwithstanding The Herald corporation was composed of more than a score of "men of wealth and influence," both openly and secretly supporting the sheet, strange to say a few of whom were members of the white racial group, they were never able to muster up sufficient patronage that would enable them to publish more than six pages, while most of the time the public was asked to buy only a four page sheet which was little more than the ordinary hand bill that floats about the street on the wings of a blustery wind.

"Owner of building wanted space occupied by the physical plant of The Herald," so says the "president," in his announcement, and such a statement is true, as far as it goes, for the owner of the building, a reputable undertaker, demanded his space to the tune of employing the services of a deputy sheriff who, armed with a forcible detainer writ, ordered The Herald to vacate because they were unable to pay the paltry sum of ten dollars a month rental fee. It is stated that during the many months the sheet occupied the basement of the undertaker's shop only one or two payments of rent were made.

It was of general knowledge that the local post office refused to deliver the sheet on numerous occasions due to the inability of the management to pay the small mailing price.

The suspension announcement further outlined that subscribers would not pay. The facts in this connection are that the majority of the few hundred persons to whom the sheet was mailed never did even place an order for it, and in many instances gratuitous copies were refused with the statement that it was not even wanted as a gift. Persons both in and out of Knoxville questioned as to why The Herald was being mailed to them as it had not been subscribed for and no money had ever been paid for it. Such action of the publishers was in strict violation of the Postal rules and regulations. The sheet was mailed out free and promiscuously by those individuals whose only object was to spread poisonous propaganda in an effort to destroy a worth while and service rendering publication, and to exploit themselves.

East Tennessee News

The East Tennessee News has registered no objection to the efforts of those persons who endeavored to launch a competing publication, except in so far as the interest of the race and community in general were jeopardized. The Herald's effort was not the first that arose under just such circumstances, and many of the prime backers of this last unsuccessful venture assumed the leading role in previous attempts. At no time has The East Tennessee News felt the slightest alarm over its own welfare. The thousands of loyal friends, advertisers, and subscribers, did not waver in their support for a single instance, and despite the mean, unfair propaganda of the would-be destroyers the publication sailed on as though no such opposition was in the field, and today enjoys the largest and most widespread circulation in its history of near a quarter of a century, while its business solidarity is unquestioned at home and abroad.

10-31-29 Knoxville, Tenn.

The fact about the matter is that efforts like The Herald venture served to strengthen the position of The East Tennessee News. The opposition made more evident the need for service and strict attention to the journalistic requirements of our clientele, and the publisher was aroused to more determined action along that line. The response and support of our readers was just what was desired.

If it is true, as was outlined in the announcement, that the promoters of The Herald invested thousands of dollars in cash and time in an effort to operate, there is not a scintilla of elation on the part of The East Tennessee News because of their failure. We do, however, deplore the unwise, ruthless, and unnecessary expense connected with such an effort which was put forth to the detriment of the local

Negro racial group's business, educational, and religio. welfare. We openly charge now that The Herald has de stroyed some of the race's most promising chances for ad vancement, and retarded its progress twenty years.

What single worth while accomplishment can be point ed to by The Herald in its swan song pealed forth in the suspension announcement? If there is one, certainly nc reference is made to it. On the other hand, what have beer its disastrous effects? The "thousands" of dollars that have been literally thrown to the winds could have been investec in some worth-while business venture such as a shoe store dry goods store, broom factory or similar enterprise which would have given employment to the boys and girls, mer and women of the race who are now and have been com plaining of their inability to find employment.

During the time The Herald put forth a feeble effort to exist, and while strong-arm artists were literally filching money from the pockets of unsuspecting men and women tc pay for the services of printers, printers' supplies and ma chinery, a shoe repair shop, a fish and meat market, a filling station, and an undertaking establishment as well as num erous other small business concerns went on the rocks for lack of funds, to say nothing of the unfavorable credit re ports that have been heaped upon the race in view of the inability of men and women of the group to pay their honest debts. Certainly the money paid out in an effort to publish this unnecessary newspaper could have been pooled to sup port these concerns.

All of this is true without considering the strife and ill will that have been engendered as a result of the degrading tactics of the supporters to carry out their determination to destroy The East Tennessee News. In view of their inabil ty to operate a successful business, and being continually fearful of an expose of law violations and personal mis conduct, certain of The Herald promoters were busy night and day spreading malicious and untruthful statements con cerning the paper that has earnestly served this community for many years. They sought to thrive on the support of individuals and business concerns that had come in for their share of scathing arraignment through the columns of The East Tennessee News, because of some unfair and unjus attitude exhibited toward the Negro racial group. Many in terests of the race, that could have been protected, were passed by because of the ever willingness of The Herald t misconstrue our motives and take advantage to further thei own desires.

Negro boys and girls were summarily ousted from the convenient and proper quarters at the Knox County Indus trial School as The Herald was busy endeavoring to destro The East Tennessee News. No home has yet been provide for the scores of incorrigible Negro girls, while the boys o the race are confined on a plot the size of a berry box withi a stone's throw of the city's main street. The Community Chest campaigns failed of support because of mean faction alism, thereby bringing the entire race in for censure an cutting off adequate support to several worthy institutions A Fair was launched and actually proved a failure, in spite of the fact that an appropriation was voted by the County Court.

These are only a few of the injuries that the local Negr racial group has suffered during the struggles of The Her ald, and those responsible will go down in local history a destroyers of progress comparable to those of the recen World's War. References are made to them at this time that a warning may be issued to the Negro group to desis from tolerating, even in the minutest detail, influences de signed to destroy.

Now that the vehicle of hate and poisonous propagand has suspended publication, there is no better time than the present for the entire racial group to toss away selfishnes and factionalism with a view of presenting a united fron in support of movements designed to promote the very bes as concerns the race, and our city, in general. Our brethrer of the white race are thoroughly organized in making our growing city what it should be. His attitude indicates that he is willing to take the Negro along if the Negro is willing to go, but the white race is too busy to be annoyed with fac tional fights and petty differences.

We have no ill will to direct at any individuals. The East Tennessee News extends a cordial invitation to all sub scribers and advertisers of The Herald to take advantage of our columns and join the forces in making our publication larger and more useful. Send us your news notes. Feel free to call on us to serve your every interest. Our publica tion will always be found ready to champion your cause and equally as prompt in exposing wrong doing in any form wherever it exists, continuing to employ the policy of "hew ing to the line, letting the chips fall where they may."

In the meantime, as the New Year approaches, and a plans are underway for observing the issuance of the Eman cipation Proclamation, let the observance take the form o one great getting-together by the factions, thus enabling the Negro racial group to catch up with the procession in double-quick time, and play a worthwhile part in this for ward march of Progress.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1929

Texas.

Afro-American Voice

Published Semi-Monthly by the Afro-American Publishing Company of Texarkana, U. S. A.

Afro-American Voice

Its objective is to promote domestic and civic economy, racial peace, harmony, progress and solidarity.

1-11-29

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Newspaper Ceases After 35 Years Publication

Dallas.—The Dallas Express, oldest colored newspaper in the state of Texas, ceased publication last w ek.

The Express was founded by the late W. E. King and for 35 years championed the cause of the Negro in the south.

Various reasons are reported to be the cause of the failure. Although the paper has suffered a slump in business for more than a year, it was not until two months ago when a deminish in its size caused the public to suspicion some irregularities.

No statement has been given out by the stockholders concerning steps for the future.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1929

Virginia.

6

TIMID NEWSPAPERS

At a meeting of Virginia publishers in Danville last week, the chief address was made by Louis I. Jaffe, the distinguished editor of The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot. Mr. Jaffe contrasted the editorial mind of the past with that of today and counseled Virginians against being swept away by the wave of new industrialism in that State at the expense of more fundamental and cultural virtues.

In his discussion of editorial timidity and indifference, Mr. Jaffe was not thinking alone of Virginia editors, but of editors elsewhere as well, particularly in the South. Said he, in part:

> A measure of material success has overtaken our publishing enterprises and a little of it has seeped down to the news executives and editorial writers. With the new affluence has come a decided and perhaps natural disposition toward urbanity, an unconscious tendency to look upon the immediately profitable as probably right, to curb a little the old enthusiasm with which in leaner days we used to lash out against compromises with principles and ideals. They are probably common to most Southern States.

As one Virginia editor I rejoice there is no such thing in Virginia today as an unimaginative, uncritical, soft-soaping alliance between the newspapers and the established State government. This emancipation does not mean that the press of Virginia is not still prevailingly Democratic in its outlook and likely to be for some time to come, but it does mean that our newspapers are discarding the "my party right or wrong" dogma and moving toward a position of complete independence from which, if a public emergency rises, they will train their guns on Democratic leaders.

We need an outspoken and free press. Ordinarily we think of a free press in terms of immunity from legal impediments in print. It is time to think of it in its far more extra-legal implimations. I make bold to suggest that what we need in Virginia and elsewhere in the South is not newspapers freer from legal restrictions, but newspapers freer from self-imposed inhibitions.

All of us remember with what editorial reticence alternating with gentle wrist slappings most Virginia newspapers treated the revived Ku Klux Klan when nine years ago it sprang Minerva-like full panoplied, from the head of Emperor Simmons to embark on a celebrated mission of hate. The prelude to this final buckling on of the sword of condemnation and ridicule was a disheartening period of euphemistic allusions to "masked mobs" and hooded orders and, worse than that, of pained silence. No law of God or man prevented us from dipping our pens into vitriol and cauterizing this infamy from the first day of its public appearance, but timid inhibitions held us in check. The same cycle of initial fear followed by timid criticism giving way finally to full-throated deunciation, was observable in the more recent controversy over the proposal to outlaw the teaching of the theory of organic evolution. In Virginia we were spared this legislative obscenity. It was a discouragingly long time before the press of Virginia joined with reservation in the fight against obscurantism that threatened any day to cross our own frontiers.

Today in Virginia an interesting debate is in progress between those who believe that it is possible for the South to retain the distinctive graces of its traditional culture despite the regimenting influence of the new industrialism and those who foresee the "middlewesternizing" of this section and its inevitable capitulation to the gospel of American arrivism. For the present the forces making for the second result seem to be in the ascendancy.

There is work for a free press to do in a Commonwealth that has added in a single biennium $200,000,000 worth of new industries, but which still numbers more that 70,000 native white people who can neither read nor write, and a population of Negro illiterates many times larger. There is work for a critical and intelligent press to do as long as we have in Virginia a proud city like Staunton permitting its public library to perish for want of appropriations, but finding money in abundance for a new country club and the spectacle of a great city like Norfolk, with an estimated $5,000 per day for gasoline alone, but unable after ten years of effort to accumulate a beggarly $200,000 for the building of a long planned museum of art, and the spectacle of the capital of Virginia, itself all asmoke with great industries, haggling over the cost of protecting a painfully achieved public library against being permanently shut away from the sun.

What some of the newer publishers have not yet learned is that there is no reason for them to consult anything but their own pleasure and common sense about matters of public policy; that it not only does not injure a publisher to be captain of his own soul, but that actually, it pays him better than timid trimming and craven opportunism. The modern publisher has two primary operating tasks—first to give his public adequate newspaper service so that his commodity day after day will be marketable, and second, to win the public's confidence in his essential integrity and fairness. If the public gets adequate service from a newspaper and believes that that newspaper is intellectually honest and well-intentioned, the public will not punish that newspaper for championing unpopular causes, however much "the public" may disagree with the paper.

Timid newspapers are not afraid of powerful individuals; they are not afraid of "capital." They are afraid of what they think is Public Opinion. But what gives them cold shivers is an imaginary scarecrow. Actually the only threat to a decent well-managed newspaper's welfare that ever arises comes from small minorities. The decent newspaper never has any trouble with the majority.

And minorities are ineffectual and futile in their hostility, because the unorganized majority likes editorial independence, if that independence is expressed fairly and entertainingly. Here is where the problem of the newspapr differs from the problem of the politician. The politician must get the majority to agree with him about most of his views and policies, or his days in office will be limited. It doesn't really make much difference whether the majority of the people agree with the editorial views of a newspaper at a given moment. What matters is whether that newspaper is sufficiently interesting, sufficiently trustworthy and respectable and adequately managed. If it is, its opinions may be its own without let or hindrance. In time, if its judgment is good, the majority come around to its way of thinking. But even while differing from a newspaper's editorial views, the public likes to be stimulated, it likes to be entertained. It never likes to be bored. And it must not be deceived.

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MAY 14 1929

THE PULITZER AWARDS

Long before the Pulitzer award of $500 for the best editorial of the year was made, it was known by informed persons that Louis I. Jaffe, of The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, was one of the great editors of the Southern press. All will agree that the award comes as fitting formal recognition of his rank and quality. Mr. Jaffe is a forward-looking liberal, broad in interests and sympathies and a journalist of scholarly tastes. Notice has already been taken of the origin and passage of Virginia's model anti-lynching law. It was Jaffe's law. He planned it and advocated it in The Virginian-Pilot. He planned it so well that Byrd, Virginia's great Governor, became interested in it, got behind it and had it enacted. It was one of Jaffe's editorials, "An Unspeakable Act of Savagery," written during his campaign for the model law, that won the Pulitzer award.

Jaffe is one of three Southerners to win Pulitzer awards this year. The others are Paul Y. Anderson, of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, born and reared in Knoxville, Tennessee, who wins the reporter's prize, and Julia Peterkin, the distinguished South Carolina novelist, whose "Scarlet Sister Mary" is adjudged the best American novel of the year. In fact it is not without significance that in the 12 years since the Pulitzer awards were announced, Southern newspapers have won either the gold medal or the cash award six times. These papers are: Louisville Courier-Journal, Memphis Commercial Appeal, Charleston News and Courier, Columbus Enquirer-Sun, The Montgomery Advertiser and The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Joseph Pulitzer's spirit has special reason to be proud as it contemplates the awards for notable newspaper achievement this year. Every newspaper that he owned is awarded a prize. Anderson of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch is awarded the reporter's prize; Rollin Kirby of The New York World is awarded the cartoonist's prize for his "Tammany," a political cartoon that was quoted by many newspapers, including The Advertiser, last Fall, and The New York Evening World wins the $500 gold medal for the most disinterested and meritoriouc public service.

The Pulitzer newspapers are true to their great traditions. They are faithful to the public interest while the craftsmanship of their staffs, particularly the staffs of The World and Evening World, is a model for aspiring journalists all over the country. Anderson of The Post-Dispatch was already a famous American reporter, even as Kirby of The World was a famous cartoonist. Kirby has won the same prize more than once before. He makes a dozen cartoons every year any one of which is of prize-winning quality.